

高微作业3

郑子诺，物理41

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1.

由三角函数和线性函数的连续性知：

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = a$$

左右极限相等，极限存在。因此 $a = 0$ ， b 任意。

2.

(1)(2):

先证根式函数的连续性：

$$y = y_0 + \epsilon, \epsilon > 0$$

$$\sqrt[k]{y} - \sqrt[k]{y_0} = b, b > 0$$

$$y_0 + \epsilon = y = (\sqrt[k]{y_0} + b)^k > y_0 + kby_0^{\frac{k-1}{k}}$$

$$b < \epsilon \frac{1}{ky_0^{\frac{k-1}{k}}}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0^+} \sqrt[k]{y} = \sqrt[k]{y_0}$$

同理左侧有

$$y = y_0 - \epsilon, \epsilon > 0$$

$$\sqrt[k]{y_0} - \sqrt[k]{y} = b, b > 0$$

$$y_0 - \epsilon = y = (\sqrt[k]{y_0} - b)^k > y_0 - kby_0^{\frac{k-1}{k}}$$

$$b < \epsilon \frac{1}{ky_0^{\frac{k-1}{k}}}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0^-} \sqrt[k]{y} = \sqrt[k]{y_0}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} \sqrt[k]{y} = \sqrt[k]{y_0}$$

运用复合函数极限定理，满足修正条件II，因此证毕。

3.

(1):

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^m - 1}{x^n - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x^m + x^{m+1} + \cdots + 1)}{(x-1)(x^n + x^{n-1} + \cdots + 1)} = \frac{m}{n}$$

(2):

由(1)知

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[n]{1+t} - 1}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[n]{1+t} - 1}{1+t-1} = \frac{1}{n}$$

令 $t = \frac{x^n}{p^n}$ 即有

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[n]{x^n + p^n} - p}{x^n} = \frac{1}{np^{n-1}}$$

(3):

由(2)知，上下同除 x^n 得

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[n]{x^n + p^n} - p}{\sqrt[n]{x^n + q^n} - q} = \frac{q^{n-1}}{p^{n-1}}$$

(4):

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{\tan t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t \cos t}{\sin t} = 1$$

运用复合函数极限定理，满足修正条件I，得到

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan x}{x} = 1$$

(5):

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x}{2}} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} \frac{1}{\cos x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

4.

(1):

令 $\delta < \min\{A - Ae^{-\epsilon}, Ae^{\epsilon} - A\}$, $|x - A| < \delta, \epsilon > 0$, 则有

$$-\epsilon < \ln x - \ln A = \ln \frac{x}{A} < \epsilon$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow A} \ln x = \ln A$$

(2):

令 $\delta < \frac{1}{n}, 1 + \frac{n\epsilon}{e^c} > e, |x - A| < \delta, \epsilon > 0$, 则有

$$e < 1 + \frac{n\epsilon}{e^c} < (1 + \frac{\epsilon}{e^c})^n$$

$$e < 1 + \frac{n\epsilon}{e^c} < (1 - \frac{\epsilon}{e^c})^{-n}$$

$$x > c, 0 < e^{x-c} - 1 < e^{\frac{1}{n}} < \frac{\epsilon}{e^c}$$

$$x > c, -\frac{\epsilon}{e^c} < e^{-\frac{1}{n}} < e^{x-c} - 1 < 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow c} e^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} e^c (e^{x-c} - 1) + e^c = e^c$$

(3):

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} u(x)^{v(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} e^{v(x) \ln u(x)}$$

由(1)(2)得

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} v(x) \ln u(x) = b \ln a$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} e^{v(x) \ln u(x)} = e^{b \ln a} = a^b$$

证毕。

5.

(1):

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\sin(f(x))}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\sin(f(x))}{f(x)} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$$

运用复合函数极限定理, 满足修正条件I, 得到

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\sin(f(x))}{g(x)} = A$$

(2):

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (1 + f(x))^{\frac{1}{g(x)}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (1 + f(x))^{\frac{1}{f(x)} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}}$$

运用复合函数极限定理, 满足修正条件I, 得到

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (1 + f(x))^{\frac{1}{g(x)}} = e^A$$

(3):

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ax}{\sin bx} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\sin ax}{ax} \frac{bx}{\sin bx} \frac{a}{b}$$

运用复合函数极限定理，满足修正条件I，得到

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ax}{\sin bx} = \frac{a}{b}$$

(4):

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{x - \frac{\pi}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} -\frac{\sin(x - \frac{\pi}{2})}{x - \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

运用复合函数极限定理，满足修正条件I，得到

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{x - \frac{\pi}{2}} = -1$$

(5):

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{\sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2 \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} (\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{2})$$

运用复合函数极限定理，满足修正条件I，得到

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{\sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{2}} = 4\sqrt{2}$$

(6):

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + kx)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + kx)^{\frac{1}{kx} k}$$

运用复合函数极限定理，满足修正条件I，得到

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + kx)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^k$$

(7):

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+a}{x-a}\right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2a}{x-a}\right)^{\frac{x-a}{2a} 2a} \left(1 + \frac{2a}{x-a}\right)^a$$

运用复合函数极限定理，满足修正条件I，得到

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+a}{x-a}\right)^x = e^{2a}$$

(8):

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{a}{x}\right)^{bx} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{a}{x}\right)^{-ab \frac{x}{-a}}$$

运用复合函数极限定理，满足修正条件I，得到

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{a}{x}\right)^{bx} = e^{-ab}$$

(9):

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos 2x)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - 2\sin^2 x)^{\frac{1}{-2\sin^2 x} \cdot \frac{-2\sin^2 x}{x^2}}$$

运用第四题以及复合函数极限定理，满足修正条件I，得到

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos 2x)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = e^{-2}$$

(10):

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (2\sin x + \cos x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + 2\sin x + \cos x - 1)^{\frac{1}{2\sin x + \cos x - 1} \cdot \frac{2\sin x + \cos x - 1}{x}}$$

运用第四题以及复合函数极限定理，满足修正条件II，得到

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (2\sin x + \cos x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^2$$